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## Belgrade Calls Soviet 'Peace' Plan Stratagem

BELGRADE. — Vice-President Alexander Rankovic on Sunday accused East European countries of reviving the anti-Yugoslav campaign, and said the latest Soviet bloc "peace action" in the Balkans was only a tactical move.

Speaking at a partisan rally in Kiselovo, Croatia, the Vice-President said the campaign had lessened during a visit to Albania last month of Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, and for a short time after this "brutal attack" on Yugoslavia had stopped.

"However, less than a month later, the campaign started to assume the old course and old forms," Mr. Rankovic said.

### Financial Talks

Earlier on Sunday, Russian sources in Belgrade said Soviet-Yugoslav financial talks are to begin next week, and will deal with the possible resumption of Soviet credits to Yugoslavia. The credits were unilaterally cancelled in May last year at the height of the Eastern bloc's anti-Yugoslav campaign.

The talks, the Soviet sources said, would concern only the methods by which Yugoslavia would repay what the Russians estimate to be about \$100m. already used by the Yugoslavs.

The sources said the Soviets would not be inclined to discuss what Yugoslav sources have described as damage resulting from the Yugoslav economy as a result of the sudden credit cancellation. Yugoslav figures of the damages at about \$90m.

## Saar Integrated in West Germany

SAARBRUECKEN (Reuters). — Heavily guarded lorries loaded with hundreds of thousands of German marks arrived in the Saar on Sunday, in preparation for the economic integration of this rich industrial territory with West Germany today (Monday).

The Saar, one of Europe's most important coal and steel regions, at midnight on Sunday completes the process of integration with West Germany today (Monday).

The territory was occupied and taken over by France at the end of the war, but in 1955 the Saarlanders voted to return to Germany.

Political integration with the Federal Republic became effective in 1957. But an additional period was allowed for the economic transition.

Saarlanders will in the next few days change their money at the rate of one million francs for 8.50 West German marks.

As of today, petrol will be cheaper in the Saar, but tobacco, cognac and liquors more expensive. The Saarlanders have recently been buying up French refrigerators and television sets at prices which will benefit them after the integration with West Germany.

Three helicopters of the West German border police on Sunday flew over lorries bringing loads of the new currency into the Saar, and the lorries were heavily guarded.

The lorries moved over the border before dawn and Saarlanders watched as they were unloaded under guard.

Most shops have already priced their goods in the West German currency, and people were out early in Saarbrücken comparing the prices.

"The mark prices are more favourable,"

### Meir Confers With Peruvian Officials

LIMA, Peru (INA). — The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Saturday visited President Prado for a friendly conversation and later was entertained to lunch by Foreign Minister Raul Porras.

The previous day she had conferred with Dr. Porras and discussed the strengthening of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Later, Mrs. Meir laid a wreath of flowers in the shape of a menorah at the Pantheon de Proceres in the presence of public school pupils and a military guard of honour.

She also visited the hall which served as the central court of the Inquisition in South America where Marranos were sentenced in the 17th and 18th centuries. She saw the house of Emanuel Peretz, a leader of the Marranos, who was burned for his faith in 1659.

### Hassouna to Jordan To 'Settle Affairs'

AMMAN (Reuters). — Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, will visit Jordan shortly to discuss "outstanding Arab affairs," reliable sources said on Sunday.

The sources gave no other details.

## Makarios Seeks Ties With Israel, Arabs

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Archbishop Makarios said on Sunday that Cyprus needs to be friends with both the Arabs and Israel. In an interview with the "Washington Star" he declared that he foresaw problems in relations between Cyprus and her Middle East neighbours.

The Provisional President of Cyprus stated: "I myself lean in my sympathies to the Arab countries. I have been in the U.A.R. three times and regard Nasser as a personal friend. We will, of course, establish relations with the U.A.R. first, but then they do not want us to have relations with Israel."

"We need to be friends with both groups," he said, adding, "I will have to persuade the Arab friends to let us be friends with Israel too."

The "Washington Star" also quoted Archbishop Makarios as saying of Gen. George Grivas, leader of the EOKA, "Grivas will simply have to be made to understand that it is I, Makarios, and not Grivas, who is responsible and in authority here in Cyprus. Grivas often speaks without knowing the facts. He is an emotional man easily swayed by what people tell him. He should not listen to everything those around him say."

In Nicosia, the Archbishop issued a statement denying a report that there had been any disagreement between him and Grivas.

A total of 1,500 left-wing Greek Cypriot women, meeting in a cinema in Nicosia on Sunday, resolved to demand the right to vote and other civic and social rights. They also decided to form a Pan-Cypriot Federation to safeguard women's rights.

## Iraq Prepares For Anniversary

BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Iraq has made detailed security arrangements for preserving law and order during the week-long celebrations marking the July 14 revolution of last year.

Brig. Aziz Ali Ghaleb, Commander of the Fifth Army Division and Chairman of the committee organizing the anniversary celebrations, made the announcement at a press conference.

He said all countries, including the U.A.R., had been invited to the celebrations except France, Israel and Jordan. "We have not invited Jordan because we have no diplomatic ties," he added.

He said the Soviet Union and China were each sending musical teams and Hungary was sending a dance troupe to take part in the celebrations.

Iraq and Turkey are conducting negotiations for the signing of a treaty of friendship, according to Beirut Radio on Sunday.

## U.A.R. Poll Wednesday For Single Party

CAIRO (Reuters). — Six-and-a-half million voters in the Egyptian, and 1.5 million in the Syrian sectors of the U.A.R., will go to the polls on Wednesday in the first step towards setting up a "National Assembly."

They will choose 39,000 members of the U.A.R. National Union from some 120,000 candidates, including about 250 women, as the "base" of the pyramid-shaped electoral process.

The National Union is a one-party organization which has proclaimed its aim as the creation of a "Socialist, Democratic and cooperative society," and the achievement of the "mission of Arab nationalism."

The members elected this week will themselves elect provincial councils from which a general council will be drawn. Abdul Nasser will then choose the new National Assembly from this Council.

## UAR-Tunisia Ties May Be Restored

CAIRO (Reuters). — The Cairo newspaper "Al Shabab" said on Sunday that recent important contacts indicate that diplomatic relations which were broken off last year between the United Arab Republic and Tunisia, may be restored for the sake of Arab unity.

## Formosa Claims Five MIG's Shot Down

TAIPEH (Reuters). — Nationalist F-86 Sabrejets on Sunday shot down four Chinese Communist MIG-17s in an air battle south of the Nationalist-defended Matsu Islands group in the Formosa Strait, the Nationalist Defence Ministry announced.

It said another MIG-17 was shot down by anti-aircraft guns while strafing the Nationalist-held Tungkuan Island, about 12 miles south-east of Matsu.

The Ministry declared the Nationalist Sabrejets suffered no losses. The air battle took place when eight Nationalist Sabrejets on a routine patrol were intercepted by 12 MIG-17s.

This was the first air clash over Formosa Strait since over Formosa Strait since October 1958.

## Boycott Urged Of Madagascar Parley

CAIRO (Reuters). — The Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Council here on Sunday issued a proclamation calling on Africans to boycott this week's meeting in Tananarive, Madagascar, of the Executive Committee of the French Community.

The Community's highest body meets on Tuesday and Wednesday in its first session outside Paris, and will be attended by President de Gaulle — who arrived in Tananarive on Saturday — and 11 African Premiers and a number of French Ministers led by Premier Michel Debré.

## 'No Common Ground' For Kenya Racial Unity

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Mr. Tom Mboya, President of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, told 1,500 of his supporters at a meeting here on Sunday that he had no common ground with Mr. Michael Blundell, who resigned as Kenya Education Minister to lead a new multi-racial group.

Reporters on English-language newspapers walked out during his speech because he refused to speak in English, claiming that the last time he did so he was ridiculed.

## U.S. Counts On Dag to Settle Suez Rift—Reid

TEL AVIV. — The U.S. had "a very direct interest" in freedom of shipping through the Suez Canal and had made representations to the U.N. concerning this matter, Mr. Ogden Reid, the American Ambassador, told the press on Sunday.

Mr. Reid said the U.S. believed the U.N. was the best equipped to deal with the Suez Canal question. America had faith in the quiet but effective efforts of U.N. diplomacy, the Ambassador added.

He personally had talked to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld before the Secretary-General left for Cairo, but had not heard from him since. Mr. Reid also had discussions in Washington and in U.N. circles to "ascertain views" on the Suez problem.

The Ambassador referred to the August 1956 statement of the late John Foster Dulles concerning free access to the Holy Places in Jordan territory, which said that the U.S. would look with favour on a review by the U.N. of that question.

After a round of courtesy calls, Mr. and Mrs. Reid intended to travel as much as possible to see the country and meet its people, and would also study Hebrew "an hour or so a day," Mr. Reid said.

His meetings with Mr. Ben-Gurion had been courteous and family calls and politics were not discussed, the Ambassador stated.

## SEAMEN MAY RETURN

REUTERS reported from Cairo, meanwhile, that the Danish envoy there, Mr. Holten Eggert, said on Sunday that some of the crew of the detained Danish freighter, Inke Toft, had inquired about the possibility of their leaving the vessel.

Mr. Eggert told Reuters this when asked to comment on a report in the Cairo newspaper, "Al Gomhouria," that a dispute had broken out between the crew and the vessel.

Mr. Eggert said the crew had been asked to comment on a report in the Cairo newspaper, "Al Gomhouria," that a dispute had broken out between the crew and the vessel.

## Bonn Says Arms Bought Were Mortar Shells

NEW YORK. — The "New York Herald Tribune" in a dispatch from Bonn reports that, according to Bonn's Defence Ministry, it is mortar shells that West Germany is buying from Israel.

The arms in question were previously identified as grenade-throwers.

The Israel offer to sell 250,000 shells was said to have been made after it became known on the world arms market that West Germany was seeking to purchase mortar ammunition.

The Bonn Defence Ministry said it would also be interested in buying an Israeli-made mortar, which it has tested carefully and considered superior owing to its light weight, its performance and its favourable price.

## French Mayor In Algeria Shot Dead

ALGIERS (Reuters). — M. Georges Algout, European Mayor of the village of Paul Robert, near Oranville, was shot dead by a group of Algerian insurgents at his house on Saturday night.

## B-G Submits Cabinet's Resignation After Left Ministers Ignore Demand to Quit

Refuses to Sit with 'Four'



After the Cabinet Meeting yesterday Prime Minister Ben-Gurion walks to Beit Hanassi for his weekly luncheon with the President. Later in the evening he called again on the President to tender his resignation. Accompanying him is his Secretary, Mr. Yitzhak Navon. Photo by Braun

## Herut, Ahdut Deny Talks With Orthodox on New Coalition

JERUSALEM POST REPORTS

TEL AVIV. — The Herut Party and the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Yigal Allon, M.K., issued statements here Sunday night categorically denying the Prime Minister's report of their intended cooperation with the National Religious Party.

In the setting up of a coalition government without Mapai.

Mr. Allon denied the report that he had "opened any sort of talks with any party regarding the formation of a government." He expressed his "sorrow and shocked surprise" that the Prime Minister "had accepted as truth, rumours and jokes, and spread them further so as to injure Ahdut Ha'avoda and its leaders."

The Herut Knesset faction issued a statement denying "that we have promised our support to anyone in a caretaker Government." The Herut statement concluded with the phrase, "The nation will choose its government in the near future."

Not Allowed to Resign

Earlier on Sunday, a joint meeting of Ahdut Ha'avoda's Political Committee and Secretariat rejected the request of Messrs. Y. Bar-Yehuda and M. Carmel to allow them to resign from the Cabinet.

The meeting decided that "the two Ministers may not abdicate, for Mapai's benefit, the responsibility imposed upon them by the Knesset without a specific decision of the Knesset."

The Mapai Secretariat, which held an urgent meeting here on Sunday, adopted a similar decision with regard to its Ministers. It said that the "Cabinet as a whole was obliged to submit its resignation to the President in order to make way for a new government which would receive the support of the majority of the Knesset."

The Mapai Secretariat repeated its claim that the U.A.R. deal was carried out "against the Knesset resolution of November 16, 1954, opposing the rearmament of Germany."

Ahdut Ha'avoda continued its series of published denials on Sunday when it issued a letter, signed by Mr. P. Reuter and Mr. A. Shechter, contradicting the statement made on Saturday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, as published in "Davar" on Sunday. The Minister said that "on April 30, the implementation of the arms deal was discussed at a Board of Directors meeting of Solel Boneh. Among those attending the meeting were Mr. Reuter, (Ahdut Ha'avoda), Mr. B. Linn (Mapai) and Mr. A. Shechter (Ahdut Ha'avoda)."

'Not True'

In the Ahdut Ha'avoda denial, Mr. Reuter and Mr. Shechter wrote that "Mr. Sapir was not telling the truth."

The Progressive Party's Knesset faction is to meet today (Monday) in Jerusalem; the majority of the Party's leadership is understood to have decided against participating in a minority government, and is reported to have appealed to Mr. Ben-Gurion to advance the date of the general elections.

The General Zionist National Executive on Sunday night instructed its Knesset faction to oppose the formation of a minority government. It did so after passing a resolution supporting the vote of its Knesset group on the arms question on Wednesday.

Mr. Y. Serlin, M.K., asked by The Jerusalem Post as to his party's intentions, said, "We, as a small Knesset faction, are not obliged to assume the responsibility for a minority government." He said the present crisis was a "punishment for this strange collection of labour bed-fellows."

He added his conviction that his party would not alter its stand when the General Zionist Executive holds its weekly meeting here on Thursday.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at 8.40 on Sunday evening submitted his resignation to President Izhak Ben-Zvi, after the four Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapai Ministers had failed to abide by a decision taken by the Cabinet earlier in the day demanding their resignation by 6 p.m.

In his letter to the President (see Page 2) the Prime Minister drew his attention to the four Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapai Ministers' violation of the Law of Collective Responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had a brief talk with the President, and when he emerged told reporters: "To my regret I shall not be able to carry on as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in the same Government, which will be a caretaker Government, but I shall not sit together with them (the four Ministers) in meetings."

The Cabinet met at 11.30 for its regular weekly meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, it was decided that:

The Cabinet finds that under the coalition agreement and according to the principle of collective responsibility, by which the Government operates under force of law, Ministers Bentov, Barzilai, Bar-Yehuda and Carmel are obliged to resign from the Government, and they are called upon to do so without delay.

The Cabinet takes note of the contents of the Prime Minister's letter to all Members of the Cabinet, stating: "If Ministers M. Bentov, I. Barzilai, I. Bar-Yehuda and M. Carmel do not submit their resignation by 6 p.m. today (Sunday), following their violation of the law of the collective responsibility of the Government and of the explicit undertaking which they assumed when this Government was formed at the beginning of 1958 — I will submit my resignation from the Government not later than tomorrow (Monday) morning."

had been violated, while the Ahdut Ha'avoda-Mapai members of the Cabinet, stating that the Cabinet decision in December on the export of arms to foreign countries, including Germany, was adopted after contracts had already been signed with Germany to that effect.

The Cabinet then took note of the Prime Minister's letter to the Cabinet, stating that if the Ministers Bentov, Barzilai, Bar-Yehuda and Carmel did not submit their resignations by 6 p.m. on Sunday, he would submit his resignation not later than Monday morning. Mr. Ben-Gurion supported this part of the Cabinet decision.

The Cabinet also adopted a proposal by Mr. Rosen that in the future all exports of arms should first be discussed by the Ministerial Committee for Foreign Affairs and Security and afterwards be brought to the attention of the Cabinet as well.

Rosen's Statement

Later the Minister of Justice made a personal statement in which he said that his party, the Progressives, are of the opinion that if the Prime Minister announces that he cannot work together with a certain Minister, this Minister is obliged to resign. However, it is impossible for a Minister to force the Premier to resign. He also explained his abstention by recalling that several weeks ago his own party had abstained on the Knesset vote on a Government decision approving the absorption loan.

In reply to a question the Government Secretary explained to the press that the Cabinet's majority decision, based on the Prime Minister's proposal, stressed the need for Mr. Ben-Gurion's resignation as the principle of collective responsibility (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Law Requires Resignation

The Cabinet decided that under the coalition agreement and according to the principles of collective responsibility, which for the Government have the force of law, the Ministers M. Bentov, Barzilai, I. Bar-Yehuda and M. Carmel were obliged to resign from the Government, and called upon them to do so without delay.

This decision was supported by all Mapai Ministers and the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano. The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, abstained.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapai Ministers voted for their own motion, compiled from their two separate earlier proposals, which read as follows: "Whereas the arms deal with Germany was carried out against the decision of the Knesset of November 16, 1954, and whereas the Prime Minister by his announcements and actions has brought the Government to a state of dissolution and resignation, we propose that the Prime Minister should submit the resignation of the entire Cabinet to the President to clear the way for another Government that would enjoy the confidence of the Knesset."

Ahdut Proposal

The first part of the Ahdut Ha'avoda-Mapai proposal brought on a discussion of the interpretation of the November 1954 Knesset resolution against the rearmament of Germany, and it was pointed out that that resolution was adopted in the form of a political declaration under entirely different circumstances. It had never taken the form of a law, the Ministers argued, and therefore the December 1958 Cabinet decision on the export of arms to Germany in no way contradicted it.

In the wake of this discussion, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, pointed out that no contract for the export of arms to Germany had been signed before March, 1959. He emphatically denied re-

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